



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

appropriate them for his own use. After a determination of the facts, the Louisiana Supreme Court in *First Nat. Bank of Birmingham, Ala., v. Gilbert & Clay*, 49 Southern Reporter, 593, announces this proposition as the law: that when money transferred to an honest taker has been obtained through a felony by the one transferring it, the honest taker who receives it without knowledge of the felony and in due course of business acquires a good title to it as against the one from whom it was stolen.

Liability of Carrier for Injuries from Falling of Suit Case.—Wearing a heavy crepe veil, one Mary Adams boarded defendant's train and was conducted to a seat by the brakeman, both unaware of a suit case which had been placed in the rack overhead. She had traveled but 12 miles when it fell upon her, inflicting a serious injury, to recover for which she brought suit. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky in *Adams v. Louisville & N. R. Co.*, 121 Southwestern Reporter, 419, in reversing the judgment of dismissal, holds that as the suit case protruded five or six inches beyond the edge of the rack, and was fourteen inches wide, a very slight movement would throw its center of gravity outside of the rack, thereby making it a question for the jury whether the trainmen by the exercise of ordinary care should not have apprehended danger to a passenger sitting beneath. Both the conductor and brakeman had been through the car three or four times while plaintiff was sitting in the seat. That they did not see the suit case in the rack is held not conclusive that defendant is not liable, since those in charge of a passenger train cannot shut their eyes to the condition of the car, and must exercise ordinary care for the safety of the passengers.